Central food Technological Research Institute at Nagpur

2417. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to shift or close the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Nagpur; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The decision of the CSIR Society is to continue the CFTRI Centre at Nagpur subject to the State Government of Maharashtra agreeing to provide the land for its relocation at Nagpur and 50 per cent of the expenditure for running the Centre.

(b) The relocation has been proposed due to the reason that the building housing the Centre is dilapidated and not conducive for carrying on R&D activity and also that there is a need to expand the Charter of the Centre in view of its having amply covered the originally assigned area of development of techniques and technologies for citrus fruits and also a similar citrus Centre having come up at Nagpur under the auspices of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Supply of space components by french aerospace companies

2418. DR. SANJAYA SINH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that French aerospace companies have assured the Indian Space Research Organisatio (ISRO) regarding the supply of spac components-whose exports are banne by the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TH MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH NOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELEC TRONICS AND DEPARTMENT O OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AN MINISTER OF STATE IN TH MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTAR AFFAIRS (SHRI P. F. KUMARA MANGALAM): (a) and (b) In th recent discussion, the French firms hav indicated that they will not be able t supply rocket related components, whic come under the purview of the Missi Technology Control Regime (MTCR regulations to Indian Space Researc Organsation (ISRO). However, the Frenc firms have expressed their willingness supply qualified components required f setellite and ground use which do n fall under MTCR regulations.

Launching indigenous satellite from Indian base

2419. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in t allocation of funds for current ye compared to the revised, estimate 1991-92, in the areas of 'administratio 'Satellite Development', 'Space Applic tion' and 'Space Science', while there w an overall increase in the total alloc tion for space programmes during 199 93 over last year expenditure, if so, t reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is any project launch Indigenously built Satellites ir space from Indian base by an indige ous launch vehicles and if so, the d tails thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TH MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TEC NOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELE TRONICS AND DEPARTMENT O OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AN MINISTER OF STATE IN TH

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. F. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Against the total provision of Rs 482.80 crores in RE 1991-92 for the Department of Space, the provision made in BE 1992-93 is Rs. 510 02 crores. The increased provision in BE 1992-93 is mainly on account of more provision made under Space Applications for the major ongoing project INSAT-2 C, D&E and major programmes, National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre (RRSSC) and Microwave Remote Sensing Programme (MRSP) and under Launch Vehicle Technology for the major ongoing Project, Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV).

The reduction of allocation of funds under heads 'Satellite Development' and 'Space Sciences' in BE 1992-93 compared to RE 1991-92 was due to:—

(i) Completion of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-IB (IRS-IB) Project and its operationalisation;

(ii) Acquisition of major components for IRS-IC/ID series of satellites;

(iii) Completion of major work on INSAT-2A satellite (launched on 10th July 1922);

(iv) Completion of a major part of mesosphere, Stratosphere & Troposphere (MST) Radar Project and its partial operationalisation; and

(vi) Lower requirements of funds under programmes of Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) and ISR, Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP).

(b) India has estabhshed capacity to launch upto 100-150 kg class satellites into low earth orbit, through the launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vericle (ASLV) in May this year. Steps to augment indigenous capabilfity to launch (i) Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) class satellites through the development of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles (PSLV) and (ii) Indian National Satellite (INSAT) class satellites through the development of Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) are on. The first developmental launch of PSLV is scheduled in the first quarter of 1993 and that of GSLV during 1995/96.

Launching of INSAT-2A

2420. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's indigenously built Satellite INSAT-2A has successfully been launched into space atop Ariane rocket from a French base;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating foreign exchange component involved therein;

(c) what are the various purposes for which this Satellite would be utilised and in what manner its design is different from the earlier such Satellites; and

(d) by when INSAT-2A would be come fully operational and what would be its life span?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. F. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) INSAT-2A was launched by an Ariane-44L vehicle from the Guyana Space Centre, Kourou on 10th July, 1992 at 0412 hours Indian Standard Time. Araine lanch vehicle placed the 1906 kg INSAT-2A in the Geostationary Transfer Orbit (GTO) with an apogee of 35,812 km and perigee of 198 km. After this, using its own onboard propulsion system and Liquid Apogee Motor INSAT-2A has been manoeuvred to the Near Geostationary Orbit. All the spacecraft deployments have been completed succesefully and all the systems are functioning satisfactorily. The satellite will reach its alotted Geostationary orbital slot by